THE Bombay Guzette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,475, New Series.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1863. [Annual Subscription ... Rupees Fifty-two.

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NOTICE.

MESSRS. T. & W. Smith's Ship GOSFORTH, under engagement with Her Majesty's Government to sail for London on the 10th January, has still three or four desirable Upper Deck Cabins disengaged. Apply to Captain Shaw, or to

GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3rd FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, Alexander Millar, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Captain Miller, or to

GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.

THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain Seymour, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 10th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Clipper built Ship CITY OF CARLISLE, 936 tons Register, N. Fenteath, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

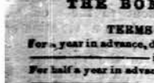
To sail about the 25th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built SOPPARICK, 1,200 Tons register, J. A. Elmslie, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about 20th February next.



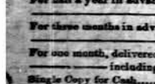
MESSRS. GREEN'S new Clipper Passenger Ship, WALMER CASTLE, 1,200 Tons, Charles Ormsby, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon.

For further particulars apply to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

FOR OODEIDA AND JEDAH.

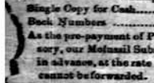


THE MUCKEE, of 307 Tons, Nacoda Sale, will sail shortly for the above Ports. For Freight and Passage, apply at His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad's Ship Agency at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Turkish Consulate, near Babeolla Tank.

MAHOMED TUCKEY,
for Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H. P.,) Captain Gibson Hyde, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on TUESDAY, the 13th January, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Friday, the 9th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

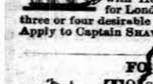
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Friday, the 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN, (2,300 Tons and 520 H. P.,) Captain N. J. Skottowe, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 14th January, at 9 A.M. from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Saturday, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Tuesday the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch a Steamer on the 15th instant, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedashaghar, Mangalore, Cananore, and Calicut.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta overland from Beypore by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, (800 Tons and 150 H. P.), to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P. S.—Shippers are requested to take notice that no Cargo will be received after signalling of the English mail.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. McDonald, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officer; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Amarsee, Kalapesh-walla Lane Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND AMARSEE, Manager.

Bombay, 5th January 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER SHIP *Margaret Kerr*, from Clyde, are requested to send Boats alongside to receive their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain Galloway will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for *Margaret Kerr*.

Bombay, 6th January 1863.

NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by the Ship *James Pillsington*, wrecked in the Bay of Veraawah, are hereby informed that portions of the goods have now been recovered, and will be delivered over to parties claiming them on payment. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Walmer Castle*, from London, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Grimsby will not be responsible for the condition or contents of packages after they have left the Ship's side.

NOTICE.—The Ship *Windsor Castle*, W. Broughton Price, Commander, being under engagement with the H. M. Government, to sail on the 10th proximo. Passengers are requested to emark on or before that day. Two or three Cabins on the Poop Deck are still disengaged. For particulars, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SALE OF SHIP "CECROPS" (CONDEMNED.)—Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Sale Rooms, the Danish Ship *Cecrops*, of 378 Tons register, (English measurement) built of Oak, and yellow metalled in 1861. As she lies in the harbour of Bombay, together with Sails, Gear and Furniture as per Inventory in the hands of the Auctioneers.

ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.

Marine Street, Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

NOTICE.—Messrs. OAKS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in Madras, on the 15th January 1863, the Wrought Iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2700 Tons Register, 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, as she lays standed in seven feet water, about 250 yards from the shore, five miles north of Madras—valuable Engines, Masts, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire, Rope, Rigging, Cordage and other effects will be sold on shore opposite the wreck in separate lots.

Madras, 1st January 1863.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Lloyd's.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON, is admitted a Partner in our Firm, from this date.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL SCOTT has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

MESSRS. JOHN HENRY BERRY, and JOHN RICHINSON ASPINWALL are severally authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

SCOTT, BROS. & Co.

Cochin, 1st January 1863.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWIN HEYCOCK in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

HEYCOCK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the operations of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, having been extended to this Presidency, the name of the Company has, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, been changed to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has this day discontinued the business heretofore carried on by him under the Firm of Oughterson and Co.

JAMES OUGHTERSON.

Cochin, 31st December 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned have entered into Breach House at Cochin under the style of Scott, Bros. & Co, on the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs. Oogiterson & Co.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in our Firm ceased on thirty-first December 1862.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A manager to attend to some Works in Bombay. Apply by letter, stating terms, &c., to X. Y., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED.—A NATIVE CLERK. An intimate knowledge of Office Work not so indispensable as proficiency in figures.

Address, (in applicants own handwriting) M. N., Office of this Paper.

Bombay, 2nd January 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANEKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET.—A large and commodious Three-storied HOUSE, lately occupied by the British Hotel, situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone-built Safe for Treasure, and well adopted for a Bank or Mercantile Office, to meet the convenience of parties any portion of the House can be let separately as a Merchant or Solicitor's Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

THE LATE BOMBAY BANK PREMISES.—To Let, Third Story only, in whole or in parts according to agreement. Also Godowns on the ground floor.—Apply to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 9th October 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!—Just Arrived Mahobleshwar Potatoes of superior kind, in baskets, each containing four Maunds. Price Rs. 5½ per basket. Apply to Nesserwanjee Cowasjee Vachagandy, opposite the General Post Office, Marine Street.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS. —FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
7,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the Bassein Sugar Company, (Limited,) No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Refined Sugar, of the following qualities :—

No. 1 at Rs. 5 per maund of 28 lbs.
„ 2 „ 4½ do. do.
„ 3 „ 4 do. do.
In bags of 14 and 28 lbs. each.

Godown, 17th November 1862.

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WITH

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AND

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Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Stree

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort

Business Announcements.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. Cross and Blackwell, a few MUTTON HAMS.

Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-walla to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.

Charge, Rs. 65 per month,

including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning Papers.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL

BEING announced for January 21st, 1863, MESSRS. W. WATSON & Co. have the honor to state that they will, in preparation for this event, on

Monday, January 5, and three following days,

make *une grande exposition* of all their EVENING and BALL DRESSES, WREATHS, &c. when the NOVELTIES which will then be displayed, theyfeel assured, will entitle them, to solicit a personal visit from all their Lady Customers.

1, *Hummum Street, 1st January*, 1863.

THE NEW GLOVE !!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

KID GLOVES !!!

New Stock just received.

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Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

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Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Piping.
Stop Cocks, Bib Cocks, Steam Valves and Indicators.
Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors,' Miners,' and Engineers' Tools,
Nails, Hinges, Woodscrews, Bolts, and Nuts.
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Zinc Roofing, Roman, and Portland Cement.
Steel and Files.
Ropes, Chains, Blocks.
"Milner's" Fire Proof Safes.
Weighing Machines for Carts, suitable for Entrance Gates of Public Works.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

HAIR CUTTING AND DRESSING.—J. ROBINSON, begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he has commenced business as a Hair Cutter and Dresser, and trusts from the finished experience he has had in histrade to obtain their patronage

J. ROBINSON, (from Truefitts),
4, Medow Street, Fort.

Gentlemen visited at their own Houses.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and reason on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on, or about the 27th of April next.

Orders should be forwarded to the undersigned on, or before the 25th of January 1863.

The following is the Society's Retail Price List.

PEAS.	Per lb. Rs. A.		Per oz. Rs. A.
Early Emperor	0 5	Lettuce	0 4
Dickson's Favourite	0 8	Parsley	0 4
Early Frame	0 5	Radish of sorts	0 6
Prince Albert	0 5	Turnip „	0 6
Harrison's Glory	0 8	Cauliflower early and	
Perfection.....	0 8	lste	2 0
Napoleon.....	0 14	Cauliflower Walcheren...	2 0
Champion of England ...0	10	Cucumber long prickly...	2 0
Veitch's Perfection ...1	0	„ Stockwood ...	3 0
Ne plus ultra	1 0	Parsnip	0 4
Mammoth Marrow.....	0 14	Asparagus	0 4
Waterloo.....	0 8	Seskale	0 4
Green Marrow	0 8	Red Tomatoe	1 4
Bishops Dwarf	0 8	Kohl Rabi of sorts.....	0 8
Blue Scimetar.....	0 4	Brussels Sprouts.....	0 12
Ringwood Marrow.....	0 4	Leek	0 12
French Beans of sorts ...0	10	Lavender.....	1 8
Windsor	0 8	Thyme	1 8
CABBAGE.	Per oz.	Mustard	0 2
Drumhead	0 8	Cress	0 2
Sugar loaf	0 8	Water Cress	1 0
Red Dutch	0 10	Vegetable Marrow.....	1 4
BEET.		Onions of sorts	0 6
Red Beet.....	0 10	Spinach of sorts.....	0 2
Cattel's Crimson.....	0 10	Sweet Herbs	1 8
CARROTS.		Melon	7 8
Long Orange	0 4	Borecole	1 4
Early Horn.....	0 6	Capsicum	1 8
Eodive	0 10	Fennel.....	1 8
BROCOLI.		Marjoram	1 8
Granges Brocoli	1 8	Mint.....	1 8
Purple Cape	1 0	Sage.....	1 8
Wilcove	1 2	Exotic Flower seeds at similar rates.	
Mammoth	1 0		
Celery	0 12		

A deduction of 25 per cent. is made to members of the Society, the subscription to which is Rupees 15 a year.

For a hundred Rupees the Society sells a SELECT PACKET containing :—

42 lbs. of Peas of sorts, 25 lbs. of Beans of sorts, 2lbs. Cress, 2lbs. Radish, 1lb. Spinach of sorts, 3lb. Mustard, 27 oz. of Cabbage of sorts, Borecole, Brocoli, Cauliflower, &c. &c., 8 oz. of Beet, 12 oz. Carrot, 1 oz. Celery, 8 oz. Endive, 6oz. Lettuce, 14 oz. Onions, 2 oz. Parsley, 2 oz. Leek, 4 oz. Salsify and Scorzonera 5 oz. Turnip, 8 oz. Parsnip, 1 oz. Corn-Salad, 1 oz. of Chervil, 1 oz. Chicory, 3 oz. Savoy, 1 oz. Cardoon, 3 packets of Melon Seed, 3 packets of Cucumber, 8 packets of Sweet Herbs, 2 packets Vegetable Marrow, and a packet of Annuals.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD
Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 5th Dec. 1862

Business Announcements.

JUST RECEIVED PER LAST MAIL.—A nice assortment of Monte Christo Pistols, of the best maker in Paris, from Rs. 40 to 60. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to Hormusjee Bomanjee at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clamp solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PATRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

THE LONDON HOUSE—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

(*Just received per Overland.*)

Ladies' Companions, bound with Russia Leather, Velvet, Mother of Pearl, Velvet and Pearl and Velvet, with Gold gilt clasps. Each contains a Scissors, Thimble, Pen-knife, Crotchet Needle, 2 Scent Bottles, a Bodkin and Memorandum Card, from Rs. 6 to 30.

Also a few Ladies' Russia Leather Bags with Companion attached, lined with Silk, and bound with strong Brass Gold gilt clasps. Rs. 12.

Solid fine Gold Lockets, each in a neat Morocco case from Rs. 15.

Solid fine Gold Ear Rings in cases, and on cards, from Rs. 14.

Ladies' Gold Watches of the best English make, (guarantee given with each.)

Ladies' best Gold Chains from Rs. 75.
Do. do. Necklets from Rs. 40.
Do. do. Rings set with Diamonds and other precious Stones.
Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
Do. Finest Gold Alberts.

MASONIC.

Master Mason's Jewels, set with Paste Diamonds, Rs. 10 each.

Past Masters, Mark Masters and Royal Arch best quality.

Royal Arch and Master Masons' suits.

TERMS CASH.

All Watches over 50 Rs. are guaranteed.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers and

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

Bombay Gazette Office, Thursday, 8th January 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 1/2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1/4
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	317 per $100.

SHARES.

Names	Paid up.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.	pr. ct.	[ex divd.
Agra Bank	50	4 1/2 do.	45 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	500	2 1/2 do.	46 ditto.
Central Bank	500	3 do.	2 Disct.
Commercial Bank			15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	2 1/2 do.	1 1/4 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	5 do.	60 prem.
Madras Bank	250	8 do.	105 pr. ct. pm.
Paris Co.	1,000	4 1/2 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,000	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218 3/4	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New 4,59 shares	439,14	2 1/2 do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2 1/2 do.	Nominal.
STEAMER & WAREHOUSE Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Nusserwanjee Spinning & Weaving Co.	500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jehangir Nasserwanjee Press Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 130 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 15,000.
Ironside Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

On Per Cent. Transfer Loans	95	
" Loan 1855-56	}	94 1/2
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan	105 1/2	
Five and a Half per Cent. Loan	112 1/2	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4 1/2
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106 1/2 to 106 3/4
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 7s.	6d. to £3 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s.	0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 12s.	6d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China	}	No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (5th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	370 to 375
Old Surat	"	380 to 385
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	382 to 385
Old Omrawuttee	"	350 to 355
Old Oomptah	"	380 to 382
Old Dharwar Sawgimed	"	510 to 515
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	345 to 348
Old Veravul	"	335 to 340
Old Khandeish	"	330 to 332
Old Pondy	"	345 to 348
Old Accote	"	360 to 365
Old Mangalore	"	350 to 352
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,485 to 1,490.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	7-6 to 7-8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	37 to 38 nominal.
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0 1/2d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0 3/4d. do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0d. do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11 3/4d. do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 1/2d. do.
" On demand		1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 1/4d. do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11 1/2d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum

Rs. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full*,) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... without charge

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of Business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0 1/2d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0 3/4d. "
" 3	do.	2s. 0d. "
" 2	do.	1s. 11 3/4d. "
" 1	do.	1s. 11 1/2d. "
" On demand		1s. 11 1/4d. "
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 1/4d. "
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11 1/4d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11 1/2d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, or, paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1862. R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do. " 6 " " 5 " "

Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0 1/4d. per Rupee.

Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0 1/8d. do.

Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11 3/4d. do.

Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11 1/2d. do.

Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11 1/4d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. Advances under £100 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase of Government and other Securities

On the amount realised or invested.

5 per Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.

WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.

THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.

J. HENRY KEYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.

PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.

WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.

DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.

HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.

LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange :

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0 1/2d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 1/2d.	do.
On demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Deposits for less than £20 are received.

Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.

Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.

Ditto Do. 12 do..... 6 do. do.

Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.

n other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0 1/2d. per Rupee

Ditto 3 ditto .....1s. 11 3/4d. do.

Ditto 2 ditto .....1s. 11 1/2d. do.

Ditto 1 ditto .....1s. 11 1/4d. do.

Ditto on demand .....1s. 11 1/4d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturdays.....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th December 1862.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 7	Fez Robanee	Hagon	Mauritius 26 Nov.
	Eloisa	Philpot	London 15 Aug.
	Gazelle	Nacoda	Bunder Abass 20 Dec.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Malabar Coast 3 Jan.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 6 Jan.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Jan. 7	Charger	Smyth	Liverpool.
	Amanatoo Reyman	Nacoda	Colsagurpatam.
	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.
	Carnac (s)	VanWullen	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Malabar Coast.—Mrs. Ashburner, and family; Mrs. C. M. Duffin; Rev. C. M. Desmoulins; Mr. J. W. Carty; Mr. Gonkins; Mr. Maylor; Mr. Tucker; Mr. Kelly; Mr. Blackmor; Mr. Nicolson; Mr. Fletcher; and 46 deck.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Mrs. Bulkley; Mr. T. Wilson; Mr. C. McDonald; Mr. Bayley; Major Kitting; Mr. Robertson; Mr. Cahile; Lieut. Cahile: Mr. Blair; Mr. Cowasjee Cooverjee; and 191 deck.

Per Brig *Gazelle*, from Bunder Abass.—Mahomed Baker.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—Captain J. S. Heycock; and 185 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—121 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, for Aden and Suez.

Ship *Agincourt*, for Havre.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Windsor Castle.—2 cases Indian Oilmanstores, Eduljee Jamsetjee; 2 cases Bundries, C. Framjee Nowrojee.

Cospatrick.—50 bags Mustardseed, 75 cwt., 300 bags Rapeseed, 450 cwt., Canjee Jeatha; 50 bags Linseed, 75 cwt., 100 bags Khorsanee Seed, 150 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee; 150 packages Linseed, 325 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee; 904 bundles sunseeseed, 452 cwt., Khatsey Dhurumsy.

Gosforth.—204 cases Chundroos, 44¼ cwt., Thackersey Dewjee; 40 cases Oilbanum, 884 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Duke of Carlisle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Co.; 205 packages Cloves, 243½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.

Herefordshire.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 1,000 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

Her Majesty.—250 bags Linseed, 375 cwt., Curim Jon Momud; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Pudumsy Veejee and Co.; 300 bags Sunseeseed, 450 cwt., Asayal Mooljee.

Star of India.—772 packages Cloves, 916 cwt. 18 lbs., Jewraz Megjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Kildare.—55 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Ramjee Jeatha; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lawrence & Co.

Belgravia.—15 bales Cotton, 5½ cwt., 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 100 bales Wool, 325 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.; 6 cases Peacock Feathers 375 Nos., Burjorjee Merwanjee; 56 bales Wool, 168 cwt., Soonderdas Mooljee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Govinda Hurry.

Sillery.—125 bales Cotton, 375 cwt., Goculdass Mahdowjee; & Co.; 115 bales Cotton, 402¼ cwt., Dewjee Pramjee; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Aladinbhoy Habibbhoy.

Lord Brougham.—22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 1 half bales Cotton, 1¾ cwt., Goculdass Lilledhur

Indian Queen.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Woomchund Muncharam; 42 bales Coir Fibre, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Clyde.—400 bales Cotton, 1,300 cwt., W. Nicol & Co.; 103 bales Cotton, 367¼ cwt., Govindjee Megjee & Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., John Tanner & Co.

Flying Venus.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Cardwell Parsons & Co.; 75 bales Hemp, 262½ cwt., Soondersaas Mooljee.

Rosalie.—115 bundles Hemp, 100 cwt., Ruttonsy Ladha; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Odha Nanjee; 1,000 bundles Country Gallis, 500 cwt., Purshotum Sewjee.

Fiery Kossylah.—500 bundles Country Gallis, 250 cwt., Purshotum Sewjee.

Coromandel.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nusserwanjee Merwanjee; 300 bundles Linseed, 225 cwt., Mulljee Sewjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sassoon Hemrass & Co.

Queen of England.—100 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Futtaychund Dowchund; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Jalavar.—104 bales Wool, 364½ cwt., Gungadass Shivdass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Virjee Nursy & Co.; 20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Harmonides.—40 bales Cotton 140 cwt., Magneeram Gungaram; 1,10 bundles Coir Yarn, 195 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass; 450 bags Rapeseed, 675 cwt., Souza Pinto & Co.

Kurraches.—47 bales Cotton, 164½ cwt., John Clover & Co.; 361 bundles Linseed, 180½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Chuganbhoy Manookbhoy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Runchore Megjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. H. Canna.

Protector.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Hemandass Bachamul; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Futtaychund Dewchund; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Woomchund Pitamber.

Labrador.—13 bales Wool, 39 cwt., 12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt., Assaria Jewraz; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., N. B. Mody and Co.

Elizabeth Fry.—15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.

For Havre.

Agincourt.—501 bales Cotton, 1,753½ cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass; 610 bales Cotton, 2,107½ cwt., Stearns Hobart and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—2 cases Cashmere Shawls, Hajee Mirza Suffee Miaky; 30 packages Indigo, 84½ mds., Hajee Abdool Hasen Bahany; 18 packages Indigo, 61½ mds., Abdulla Bahany; 6 cases Indigo, 16¾ l. mds., Hajee Mouud Baker; 1 case Cashmere Shawls, 5 pieces, Hajee Abdool Hasen Bahany.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 100 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 49 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case Millinery, Robert Frith & Co.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 case Sundries, Lulcobhoy Moolchund.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—4 packages China Silk Piece Goods, Luckmondass Sewdass; 3 chests Silk Piece Goods, 450 pieces Ramlal Bhagchund.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle)	Bombay
*946	Auckland, (paddle)	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Banshee, 2 (paddle), Scarle	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
294	Comet, 3 (screw gun-boat), Smith	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	Sudaseghur.
205	Curseljee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelly	Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroz, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Aden.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolsaur, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	Bombay.
835	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
148	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
835	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
980	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	Kurrachee.
1093	Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[d.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

781	Brandon, Silly—Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
815	City of Carlisle, Fentriath—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1102	Conjurer, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1047	Daniel Hanbin, Miller—Gray & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 17)
840	Goolsaur, Grant—Gray & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 27.)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1288	Amot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, R. Panticost—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
1239	Clumber, Coppersmith—Martin, Young & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
766	Coromandel, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 2)
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.	(c. l. Dec 19)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1346	Harmonides, R. Moras—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Dec. 23)
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall,—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	(c.l. Dec. 17.)
679	Jalavar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10.)
611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
710	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
1393	Lord Brougham, Harting—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)
1104	Malakoff, A. Harris—John, Glover & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)
1075	Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1082	Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 5)
1272	Protector, Clarke—D. Marwanjee & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 23)
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
461	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	
810	Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 30)
966	Sillery, McAsley—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 22)
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)
1320	Uncas, Boag—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1450	Behar, G. Hyde.	(c. l. Jan. 7)

FOR CLYDE.

519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

639	Agincourt—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 7)

FOR CHINA.

1309	Columbian, J. Skottowe.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

500	Bombay Merchant—Hirjee Aurot.	(c. l. Jan. 3)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
858	Shah Jehan—Rajee A. Noor Mahomed.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR MALABAR COAST.

710	Countess of Elgin, W. Stretton.	(c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR MOULMAIN.

562	Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.	

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

450	Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo.	(c.l. Dec. 22)

FOR COCHIN.

350	Diana, Bergenstrom—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

170	Ellesmere, Anderson.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR BATAVIA.

400	Music, J. Klein.	

NOT FIXED.

612	Alexandre Baring, Ballantine—Haj. Md. Sedick.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. & Cadoo.	(in Dock)
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Barade de Lazarcon (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bombay (s), J. Woodie—Jallandass Nusserwanjee.	
283	C. Commercial de Gon, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
961	Coringa, (s) Beyts—C. & B. S. N. Co.	
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.	
826	Eloisa, E. Philpot.	
745	Faiz Allum, Stafford—Candass Narrondass.	
	Faiz Robanee, Hugon.	
624	Fort William, Castle—Caujee Leladhur.	
605	Futtay Allum, Shenton—H. Jacob H. Josuah.	
477	Good Success, MacGragor—R. J. J. and Co.	
773	Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
324	Hyacinth, Farline—E. Latham & Co.	
574	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, E. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.	
369	Juddal Mamnon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
300	Judul Bary, Nacoda.	
102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.	
	LaFayette, Nacoda.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
377	Margaret Jane, Bousted—D. Sassoon & Co.	
650	Marquis Kerr, Galloway—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
650	Morning Star, Taverner—Canjee Leladhur.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	
294	Pary, Nacoda—Aboolruker Mapla.	
703	Phalal Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.	
473	Pioneer (s), W. B. Mason.	
891	Prince of Wales, Winckler.	
800	Rezias, J. F. Browne—Rattonjee Eduljee.	
761	Sailor Prince, Wise.	
	Shaw Allum, H. C. Fullock.	
1185	Shaw Allum, J. Clark—F. M. Esss & Co.	
620	Shakespear, Anderson—S. Tyebjee & Co.	
411	Scindian (s) T. Morrice—B. S. N. Co.	
1194	Tasmanian, Attridge—N. Macdonald & Co.	
363	Teazer, Profuns, H. E. Joosub & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1690	Emeu, D. Rennoldson.	
1200	Jeddo, G. P. Browne.	
1699	Pottinger, H. K. Toll.	(Laid up)
1200	Singapore, Grainger.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1171	Epaminondas, Heasley—T. Lidbetter & Co.	
393	Helen Marrow, Mather—Fleming & Co.	

NOT MARSEILLES.

783	Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africans, Hatfield.	
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
679	Caroline Agnes—W. Nicol & Co.	
1063	Castilian, Welburn.	Nov. 29
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	Oct. 29
623	Colgrain, Cass—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Sept. 12
558	Duke of Northumberland—John Tanner & Co.	Aug. 25
892	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
632	Excelsior

as such, who have shown themselves to be masters of the multiplication table, to have been crammed to a certain extent with Ologies and so forth. But as men they may turn out great fools notwithstanding. There is a very effective competition going on all through life, and which none of us can escape. That is the best test. And responsible patronage has been found heretofore at all events the best means of filling miscellaneous public offices such as our magistracies of police. When the responsibility is forgotten, the dispensers of patronage must be reminded of it, and that is all that we have done in this instance, not without regret as regards Mr. Leeke, against whom personally there is nothing to say, and for him, we believe, much.

It will be remembered that in January 1861, two young men, Pectall and Allen, connected with the Electric Telegraph Department were apprehended for cutting the Telegraph wires near Poona. They were tried in the ensuing Sessions of the Supreme Court and sentenced to eighteen months in the House of Correction. On the trial they took all the responsibility of their act, and did not implicate others. This was not because they were instigated by others, but probably their instigators held out promises of reward to them after the expiration of their imprisonment. These promises do not seem to have been performed. The young men, themselves duped, have since their release from the House of Correction made a confession of their sin in screening those who were implicated in their guilt. The result is that the well-known and wealthy opium merchant Nemchund Vellapchund, is now in the hands of the police authorities, charged with being the instigator of these youths to the crimes which they committed. If he be guilty, we trust that there will be no failure of evidence, and that an example will be made of him to teach a salutary lesson to men of his class in this community. The case was brought before the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday, and in his hands we doubt not it will be well sifted. It is a very important case, and will probably throw much light on the cause of the numerous interruptions which have occurred in our telegraphic lines.

We deeply regret to announce the death of David Grierson, M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Poona Division. He died at his residence in Poona on the 6th instant, surrounded by all the members of his family in this country. The cause of his death was aneurism of the heart, and his last sufferings, in which Christian patience and resignation had their perfect work, were very severe. Dr. Grierson saw long and arduous service in his profession, and few ever equalled him in the fidelity with which he performed it. He was a man of very remarkable consistency in his private and public walk, strictly conscientious in every act of his life, and of extraordinary strength and force of character. He possessed a mind of a high order, which had been carefully disciplined by intense thinking and reasoning: a very sound judgment, which clearly discerned and firmly held fast the right and the true; and a heart of the warmest affections and tenderest sympathies. A profound student, a careful observer, and a skilful practitioner, he stood in the highest rank of his profession. He was a most exemplary Christian: the light which was in him was never dimmed, much less was it ever darkness; but it shone steadily, brightly to the great benefit of all who were about him and to the glory of God. We need not speak of the irreparable loss which his bereaved family have sustained: in his death society, the State, the Church have sustained a very severe loss. But to him to die was indeed gain.

EDITORS' ROOM.

CIRCULAR No. 41 or 1862.

From Lieut.-Col. A. G. Goodwyn,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.
To the Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay,
In the Public Works Department.
Public Works Dept., Fort William, 20th May 1862.
General.

Sir,—When the Government of India had recently under consideration the high percentage of Establishment Charges in several Provinces, on the expenditure on works, one of the causes prominently noticed as tending to enhance the comparative cost of Establishments was the comparative rarity of work by contract.

2. The matter was discussed in the letter of instructions addressed to Major Chesney on his departure on a tour of inspection, No. 183, dated 14th January. A copy of that letter was forwarded to the Local Governments, named below, on the 14th January last. The views there expressed on the subject of the more general introduction of a system of contracts are now circulated for general information. The whole letter was published in the Supplement to the Calcutta *Gazette*, dated 29th January last.

North-Western Provinces, No. 184A.
Punjab, No. 185A.
Oudh, No. 186A.
Central Provinces, No. 187A.
Bengal, No. 187B.

3. It is admitted that a system of contract cannot be forced into existence. But on the other hand something can certainly be done towards its introduction by promoting the invitation of tenders on certain specified works and for the execution of repairs. The prices might be high at first, but it is also certain that as Contractors multiply, and competition arises, the rates will eventually sink to a proper level.

4. It may also be possible in certain localities to obtain tenders for annual contracts for the execution of repairs of every kind. This is, in fact, done at some Stations, and means should be taken to extend the practice.

5. Besides the reduction of the present costly Establishments which the introduction of a system of contracts would render feasible, it would make it more easy to restrict the scope of peculation among subordinates, which undoubtedly is very prevalent. It would also afford material relief to the Offices of Account. The present system of Public Works Accounts, though good in theory and improving in practice, is still cumbrous and might become unmanageably so with any *great* extension of the work of the Department beyond its present development. The more general and extensive use of contract appears to be essential to any such great extension.

6. The encouragement of Contractors is enjoined in the Public Works Code VIII. 1, 14, and it has always been the earnest desire of the Governor-General in Council that they should be employed, with suitable precautions, as extensively as possible. His Excellency in Council desires me again to draw attention to the subject, and to request that a Report may be made as to any attempts that may have been made to introduce an extended system of contract in Bombay and of the success which has attended such attempts. Any practical suggestions tending to facilitate the removal of difficulties that are found to arise in the actual working of the contract system, will be gladly received by the Government.

7. On one point more only will a remark be made. It is obvious that the frequency of payments to Contractors must in some measure be co-ordinate with the amount of their Capital. Now it is an ascertained fact that in one of the Crown Colonies a very large saving to Government has recently been caused by adopting a system of weekly payments in lieu of quarterly or monthly, because by this change a set of small Contractors were enabled to take up work which had formerly been entirely in the hands of the men of larger Capital, who had in fact a close monopoly. This consideration therefore should be borne in mind, as especially applicable to India, where the Capitalists are so few, and the tendency to monopoly so great. Further, it is plain that as the payments become more frequent, and the work to be done less complicated, the risk also is reduced in like proportion; and the formalities and precautions that are necessary in the construction of large works by contract, are uncalled for, and mischievous, in carrying out smaller jobs. A judicious discretion, therefore, should be exercised in relaxing restrictions, so long as a substantial security is obtained by the Government, that its work will be really done. It is clearly the policy of the Government to encourage the growth of a class of small Contractors. All experience shows that the most successful men of the Contractor class have begun life with no Capital whatever but their own talents and industry, and what is found to be the rule elsewhere, may probably occur in India also.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A. G. Goodwyn, Lieut.-Col.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Public Works Department.

Submitted to the Hon'ble Board. The remarks made by the Government of India on the subject of contracts are very just; the present is, I think, a good opportunity for encouraging the contract system, as many new works, large and small, are to be about to be undertaken in this Presidency. Whether from the inapplicability of the rules now in force, or from a want of capital, or from any other causes, it is very certain that the contract system has made little or no advance of late years as to the execution of Government works in this Presidency is concerned. I beg to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Board to the places marked in compilations 125 and 336 of 1862, regarding the encouragement of the contract system in the Belgaum Collectorate, and beg to suggest that copies of the accompanying printed letter be circulated, and the authority conveyed to Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy in the Memorandum from this Office, No. 1449, dated 13th March 1862, (R. I. Nos 1482 compilation 336-62) be extended to the several Superintending Engineers, to be exercised at their discretion with a view to the more general introduction of the system; quarterly reports of the results might also be called for at first from Executive Officers.

Walter Scott, Major General.
10th June 1862. Secretary to Government.

No. 6376 of 1862.—Public Works Department.
Bombay Castle, 15th December 1862.
Read a Circular from the Government of India No. 41, dated 20th May 1862.

Regarding the introduction of contract system.

Read a Memorandum by Major General Scott, R.E., dated 10th June 1862.

Read Extract paras. 3 to 10 of a letter No. 386, dated 3rd March 1862, from Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle.

3. Lieutenant-Colonel Dickinson proposed commencing with a system of small or petty contracts, and Captain Merriman concurs, and suggests that some discretionary power be given to Executive Engineers to "open the system."

4. The rule with a large work is first to procure sanction to the estimate, rates and amounts being kept private, then to offer the work in contract, and again to submit the tenders for sanction if the work exceeds 1,000 rupees. Vide Article 6 page 66 of the Code.

5. Though Captain Merriman appears to hold a contrary opinion, I do not however think there is any thing in the regulations to prevent his giving out his works in petty contract, when he has once obtained a sanction for them; and if you do not inform me that I am mistaken in this view, I will instruct him to this effect.

6. But if an Executive Engineer is at liberty to give out a whole work in petty contracts without express sanction, I do not see why he should not be able to accept one tender for the entire undertaking; and perhaps it may be thought advisable to relax the regulation above quoted in this respect.

7. Captain Merriman also makes objection to the system of keeping rates and amounts private; and, under the circumstances with which he has to deal, I think with reason.

8. The rules regarding the concealment of rates are no doubt very good in regard to such works as would be likely to tempt Professional Contractors; but they are not I believe applicable in respect to the persons with whom we are likely to have to deal.

9. The course laid down (the tenderers being persons of no professional knowledge) would involve, as a rule, tenders either too high or too low—that is if it did not, as is more likely to be the case, deter those from coming forward who would otherwise be willing to do so if they could obtain as their guide the experience of the Public Works Department operation.

10. Hereafter, as men with capital at command gain experience of their own in the construction of Public Works by contract, the more refined mode of procedure set forth in the Code may be adopted with advantage; but what is now wanted is to foster by any legitimate means such germs as may exist, and as are likely to bear fruit and produce eventually a crop of Contractors who will lighten this Department of one half its labour.

Resolution of Government.—Government observe that whether from the inapplicability of the present rules, or from want of men of capital, the contract system has not made much advance in this Presidency generally.

2. The Executive Officers at the Presidency, at Aden, and at Belgaum, seem alone to have adopted the plan generally, and it has been extensively adopted in Sind.

3. Government desire that the rules now in force be modified or relaxed as suggested by the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, so as to encourage Contractors, and direct that no work be done departmentally for which an eligible contract can be obtained.

4. Government believe that the subordinates of the Department are often the greatest impediments to the introduction of the contract system; but Government believe that Contractors, both, for large, and small contracts, will soon be found, if it is generally known that Government prefer that agency, and it is certain that Contractors will be found the cheapest agency.

5. Superintending Engineers are desired to furnish quarterly statements, for the information of Government, of the progress made in the introduction of the system.

6. Copies of this Resolution and of the papers referred to in it, should be sent for the information and guidance of every Executive Officer.

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
To the Chief Engineer in Sind.

No. 6377 of 1862.—Public Works Department.
From the Secy. to the Government of Bombay.
To the Secretary to the Government of India.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Circular from the Government of India, No. 41, dated the 20th May 1862.

2. This Government fully agrees with the Government of India that the advantages detailed in the Circular would be gained by a greater extension of the contract system.

3. It has not however made the advance Government would have desired, at most of the Executive charges. The Presidency, Aden, Belgaum, and parts of Sind being the only places where it has generally been employed.

4. The system has, at Aden proved very successful, and a body of Arab Contractors and workmen under them has been organised, the works have been executed by them more cheaply than before, and by their Agency Government have been relieved of the expense and trouble of sending workmen from Bombay at very high rates of wages.

5. I am directed to forward a copy of a Government Resolution, issued to Officers of this Department, and to inform you that periodical returns will be submitted to the Government of India, showing what progress is made in the introduction of the system.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1862.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

Galle, *6th January*, 8-28 A.M.

The Steamer *Ganges* sailed for China.

Madras, *7th January*, 6-30 A.M.

The Steamer *Erymanthe* anchored from Calcutta.

Madras, *7th January*, 6-10 P.M.

H. M. Steamer *Scout* anchored from Singapore.

Light-houses in the Persian Gulf.—Now that a regular line of steamers has been established between Kurrachee and the Gulf, it is imperative on the Government to adopt some steps for the establishment of light-houses or light-vessels along the coast. The steamers touch at Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, and Bushire, but at none of these places, nor even at their final destination, Bussorah, does a single light-house exist. All that has hitherto been done is to fix a few buoys at the mouth of the Bussorah river which are very useful so far as they go. We certainly consider that steps should be taken to co-operate with the Emaum of Muscat, and other native chieftains to keep up some description of lights or beacons, which will be useful in preventing shipwreck and loss of life. The advantages of such erections might be easily explained to these dignitaries, who ought of course to bear the expense of constructing and keeping them up. We trust that the subject will engage the attention of the local Government.—*Sindian, Dec.* 31.

A report gained currency in town yesterday, to the effect that a Confederate privateer is cruising in quest of the ships sailing under the Federal flag in the Bay of Bengal. It is stated that a British vessel, consigned to a mercantile house in this city, was brought to in the Bay by a three-masted steamer carrying the Confederate flag; and having been found neutral, both as regards nation and cargo, was allowed to continue her voyage. We give the report as it has reached us too late in the day for enquiry on our own part; it is not difficult for those interested to satisfy themselves of its significance or fallaciousness. There is no doubt that the Bay of Bengal is a very eligible cruising ground for Confederate privateers, and that, at the risk of increasing the "sectional animosity" which is advertised by the New York journals, these craft could do a very pretty business in Federal shipping for the next two years, and one that would be found, with all its calamities, less ruinous to the Federal-Union than would the same period of war with England, which is now declared to be the quack *panacea* for all the internecine miseries under which the "whippers of all creation" are suffering.—*Calcutta Englishman, Dec.* 30.

LOCAL.

The Annual Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society, for the election of Office-Bearers for the year 1863, will be held at the Grant Medical College, on Saturday, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

The New Lighthouses for Bombay Harbour.—We understand the Commissioners appointed by Government for erecting the new Lighthouses proceeded yesterday to Kennery, for the purpose of surveying the ground, and marking out the positions of the lights on that place.

The following Government passengers are to embark hence for England by the ship *Windsor Castle*, about the 11th instant:—

Lieut. White, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lieut. Breton, 4th Foot; Lieut. Worthington, 33rd Regt.; Assistant Surgeon Mckenzie, Bombay Medical Service; 64 Invalids; 46 discharged Soldiers; 6 women; and children.

To embark at Cannanore.—Lieut. Trigge, 66th Foot; 40 Invalids; 25 discharged men; 7 women; and 18 children.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council of the Governor of Bombay for making laws and regulations met on an adjournment yesterday at eleven A.M., in the Town Hall, there being present, His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council, presiding; the Hon. Mr. Frere, the Hon. Mr. Inverarity, the Hon. the Advocate General, the Hon. Mr. Tristram, the Hon. Mr. Juggonath Sunkerett, the Hon. Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, the Hon. Mr. Vinchookar, the Hon. Mr. Robertson, the Hon. Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Under-Secretary West.

The President read the report of the Select Committee on a Bill to facilitate the adjustment of unsettled claims to exemption from the payment of Government land revenue, and to regulate the succession to and transfer of lands wholly or partially exempt from the payment of such revenue in those parts of the Bombay Presidency which are subjected to the operation of Act XI. of 1852. The Bill was then read a second time and after much discussion was postponed for further consideration.

The President next read the report of the Select Committee on a Bill for the regulation of the district police in the Presidency of Bombay, and postponed the same for the next meeting.

The other Bills were likewise postponed for the next meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Tristram moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate "the Burial and Disposal of the Dead in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay" in a long and able speech. Leave was granted to introduce the Bill.

The President then adjourned the meeting till Wednesday, the 14th instant, at three P.M.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 7th January, 1863.

Bulsar.—Fair, S.W. moderate.
Cannanore.—Fair E. Ther. 81.
Cochin.—Clear. Ther. 83.
Galle.—Fine, light winds. Ther. 75.
Goa.—Cool, wind light from E.
Kolapore.—Fair, light N.E.
Kurrachee.—Fine, N.E. cool.
Madras.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 78.
Paumben.—Fine, light N.W. Ther. 79.
Surat.—Fair and cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—7TH JAN. 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Negligently letting loose a ferocious dog.—Dr. H. Seitz was charged for negligently letting loose and suffering to be at large a ferocious dog.

The prosecutor Mr. A. Huson stated.—I am a merchant. I knew the defendant by sight. On the evening of the 12th December, I was cantering along the Esplanade. I saw a dog which was with Dr. Seitz, come rushing up to my horse, which took fright, and galloped up to the top of Esplanade, and as he was going towards a tree I was thrown, and injured my shoulder, and sprained my wrist. I attribute my fall and injury entirely to the fact of this dog rushing at my horse.

Cross-examined by the defendant.—I did not see you set the dog in. I did not hear you call the dog. I can't say whether the dog bit my horse. I was thrown right over the horse's head.

By the Magistrate.—The dog ran at my horse in a ferocious manner.

Mr. Francis MacWilliam, stated.—I am Acting Accountant, Agra Bank. On the evening when Mr. Huson met his accident, I was riding along. Dr. Seitz's dog rushed at my horse, and while I was speaking to Dr. Seitz remonstrating with him, it rushed at three other horses. When I told Dr. Seitz that he ought to have such a dog as that chained up, the answer I got was that the Esplanade was a place for dogs and not for horses." It had not gone half a minute, when I saw the dog rush at Mr. Huson's horse. The horse kicked at the dog, and in some way fell, bringing down the rider with it. On being spoken to again about the dog, Dr. Seitz said, that people who could not ride should not ride on a horse. I consider that the dog was ferocious.

Cross-examined by the defendant.—The horse fell with Mr. Huson. The dog was afterwards placed by Dr. Seitz into the garry.

Dr. Seitz stated in defence.—I went out that evening with my little child in my garree. I did not know that the dog was loose. He followed my garree, and I found him on the Esplanade. Certain gentlemen were cantering on the Esplanade. Mr. MacWilliam and Huson amongst the rest, and as all dogs are likely to do, the dog ran after the horse going at a rapid speed. I had no chain with me, so I could not tie him up. I held the opinion that the Esplanade was as open to me and my child as any one else, especially as I consider the Esplanade as the lungs of Bombay.

His Worship found the defendant guilty of the charge and fined him five rupees. The Magistrate at the same time advised the prosecutor, Mr. Huson, to bring an action of damages against the defendant in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

Attempting to Murder.—Edward Spearman was brought up on remand for shooting and voluntarily causing hurt to one John Plunkett.

William Sutton, deposed.—I am Serjeant Major in H. M.'s 33rd Regiment. I know the prisoner. About ten o'clock on the night of the 25th December last, I heard a report of a rifle in the barracks of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment at Colaba. I immediately proceeded to the barrack-room, from which the report appears to have come. I found the prisoner Private Edward Spearman in charge of the escort, going to the guard-room. I asked Corporal Plunkett for assistance and hearing of Spearman, what was the matter, he said—"He shot me," indicating the prisoner, Spearman. Spearman said nothing. I then looked at Spearman's rifle, which was at that time in charge of Corporal Rogers. I found that the rifle had been discharged. I then went into the barrack-rooms and examined the prisoner's accoutrements. I found all the ammunition out of his pouch. There ought to have been ten rounds in the pouch. I found nine rounds on the floor just under where the pouch was hanging. I then called Corporal Plunkett, and found that the ball appeared to have gone through his coat and shirt, and took part of the skin of his side. Private Spearman was drunk.

Prisoner had no questions to ask.

The Magistrate committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

Tampering with Telegraph Wires.—Some time in January 1861, two persons named George Pectall, and William Allen, late employes in the Telegraph Department, were convicted by the late Supreme Court on its Criminal Side, of tampering with the Telegraph wires.

Mr. Bickerstetn on behalf of Government, yesterday stated that the two convicts were and are in a great degree innocent persons. They were induced to act as they did by one Nemchund Vellapchund, who is up to this time at large. He was yesterday brought up as a prisoner. Mr. Oliver took the evidence of William Allen, and adjourned the case for further hearing.

LAW.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Wednesday, 7th January 1863.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Charles Edginton vs. *The Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.*

Wages for lost time.—This was an action instituted by the plainuff, a platelayer, in the service of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, to recover from them wages for four days in March Rs. 12-14-5, balance of wages for April Rs. 30, and wages for July Rs. 100, in all Rs. 142-14-5.

Mr. Keir, on behalf of the Company stated, that the action was fixed for the 23rd of November last, when an arrangement was come to between Mr. Warren and the plaintiff and the case was struck out. He was to be paid forty-two rupees, fourteen annas, and five pies, for his entire claim.

Charles Edginton examined by Mr. Keir,—stated that the whole amount was to have been paid him when he withdrew his case, and that he was not told why the Company did not pay him. Mr. Warren had promised to pay him. He would swear he did not agree to receive Rs. 42-14-5, in full of all demands. Mr. Warren took his address at the Court and said he would send him the money. He had not done so. Went to the paymasters for it and pay-clerk gave him Rs. 42-14-5, and did not think the receipt was in full of all demands on the Company. Plaintiff had not got the letter of dismissal which he received from Mr. Warren, which did not state that he was dismissed for intoxication, thinks it said misconduct.

By His Honor.—Was not in the service of the Company during July. He claims the sum sued for because he was kept waiting for his claim being discharged. Was discharged at the end of June, but did not get any pay till 9th August.

Mr. Keir said, the grounds he took the other day which must be taken upon the present occasion, and the receipt in full of all demands would be all sufficient for his case. He should call Mr. Robert Warren under whose charge the plaintiff had been.

Mr. Robert Warren deposed, that he was one of the Engineers of the Railway, and plaintiff was under his orders. He attended the Court on the 23rd November last, and the action was then compromised. The plaintiff had agreed to take Rs. 42-14-5, and waive the other hundred rupees, otherwise the Company would have gone on with the action. Witness told the plaintiff that he had witnesses then in Court to prove his neglect of duty. The sum agreed on the 23rd of November, that he should receive has been paid, the pay clerk was ordered to pay him and his address was given but he could not be found. The order to the pay clerk was written by the witness in this Court and was given to the plaintiff. The pay clerk was told to put "in full of all demands."

His Honor observed, that on the evidence on the face of the receipt and also that of Mr. Warren that defendant had agreed to receive the amount, his suit could not succeed, as wages claimed for July. The Company, it appeared, were justified in dismissing him, and had the case gone on it is probable he might have lost the whole. As the summons now stood his case could not go on, as the plaintiff did not serve in July.

Verdict for defendants.

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.)

Dual Taljee vs. Henry Knight.

Tearing up Receipts.—This was an action to recover Rs. 12 (twelve) for goods supplied. The defendant, who is a police constable, repudiated the debt saying that the defendant had given him the plaintiff a receipt for the amount at the time the debt was contracted, which receipt upon his paying the money he received back and tore up. He did not take a receipt from the plaintiff. His wife was present when he paid the money, but being laid up now was not able to attend. He, the defendant, desired that the plaintiff might be sworn as to the correctness of the debt.

The plaintiff was sworn accordingly, and stated that he had never received the money in question or any money except four rupees upon another occasion.

His Honor said, that he would postpone the case if the defendant would cause his wife to attend, but as the case had already been postponed at his request and the plaintiff had had to attend, he could not do so without just reason. He thought that the experience of the defendant as a constable ought to have taught him the danger of tearing up receipts, besides which he had no business in his capacity to get into debt. He should therefore order the amount to be paid in eight days.

Verdict for plaintiff.

(Before N. Spencer, Esq.)

Wallajee Goonajee and Khundoo Goonajee vs. *Nagoo Ramjee.*

This was an action to recover Rupees one hundred and fifty for trespass, by erecting the foundation of a wall in a passage belonging to plaintiffs, between the defendant's house and that of plaintiff's at Chinch Bunder Street, without the Fort, to the damage of the former.

Dr. Reid, appeared for the plaintiff.
Mr. Khundarao, for the defendant.
Dr. Reid stated the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Khundarao said, his defence was that the plaintiff was not in possession of the property.

Dr. Reid said, he would show that the ground built on was the property of his client by title of descent, and that it was thirty-seven feet from north to south, and twenty-five feet from east to west, and produced a deed to prove the ownership of the property.

Mr. Khundarao produced a plan, and showed that the length was from east to west, and not from north to south, as stated by Dr. Reid.

Dr. Reid admitted the correction.

A number of witnesses were called on both sides, but there being two plans of the ground, and each differing from the other rendered the case one in which it was impossible a judgment could be arrived at unless a correct plan, made by both parties, was laid before the Court. The trial had continued for some hours, but was postponed at four o'clock.

His Honor said, it was clear to him the plans did not correspond, and that one of them must be wrong. The one plan was one thing and the other another. Under these circumstances the case must stand over, and advised that a plan should be drawn up by one surveyor for both parties.

Postponed for a fortnight.

POONA.

Bajree was sold in Poona at twelve seers the rupee, on the average of the month of November, according to the tables published with the *Government Gazette*. We had therefore scarcely got beyond famine prices.

It does not say much for the facility of carriage, that the same grain should have been sold at Joonere in the same month at an average of seventeen seers eighteen tolas—nearly half as much again as in Poona.—*Observer, Jan.* 6.

BENGAL.

We hear that on the recommendation of the Judges of the High Court in the Appellate Jurisdiction, who appear to be of opinion that the appointment of an Additional Judge in the 24-Pergunnahs is not necessary, the Government of Bengal has withdrawn the powers of an Additional Judge, which were recently conferred on the Principal Sudder Ameen of that district.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 30.

We believe that the trial of Joykissen Mookerjee, Zemindar of Wooterpartrali, and now a prisoner in the Alipore Jail, is fresh in the minds of many of our readers, it is not, therefore, our intention to recapitulate all the circumstances connected with it. Suffice it to say, that the prisoner, through his Counsel, had presented a petition to the Privy Council, appealing against the decision of the late Sudder Court, which however, was subsequently rejected. Sir Lawrence Peel and Sir James Colville, two of the members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, recorded their opinion, however, that although they were constrained by the existing rule to ignore the appeal, and although they could not create a precedent with regard to all Indian Appeals, yet a careful enquiry into the circumstances of the case, shewed that there was not evidence sufficient to convict the prisoner. A copy of the abovementioned opinion was forwarded to the India House, and the Secretary of State has sent a despatch to the Governor-General in Council, enclosing copy of the aforesaid opinion, and the petition of the prisoner's Counsel, stating, at the same time, that under the circumstances therein alluded to, this is a fit subject for his Excellency to exercise his prerogative of mercy vested in him by Act of Parliament. A copy of the despatch has been sent to the Government of Bengal, who have again forwarded the same to the Judges of the High Court for their opinion and report.—*Id.*

SIND.

So far as our own little corner of India is concerned, the year has certainly been one of failures. We were to have commenced a canal to Jerruck, and a grand water supply and drainage scheme; we were to have laid the foundation of the Frere Testimonial Hall; and to have accomplished direct communication with England through the Agency of the British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company; but unfortunately we have made but little advance in any of the three projects. The Steam Company's defaulting, and the Canal Company has apparently followed its example, while a variety of petty delays have stood persistently in the way of our obtaining a public hall, worthy of the increasing importance of Kurrachee. But this has not been the worst. The canal department, established years ago, during Sir Bartle Frere's Commissionership, has been gradually abolished, and with the dispersal of this body of trained and experienced engineers, all present prospect of perennial irrigation appears to have vanished. When writing upon this subject last May, we used the following language, embodying a sentiment which we believe is shared by every intelligent official in the province:—"We would once more plead with Sir Bartle Frere, to use his now-powerful influence for the permanent advancement of Sind. He cannot have forgotten the principles which he so plainly enunciated when Commissioner of this province. At that time he did not consider one million sterling too much to pay for securing her prosperity. He knew it was no question of a slight increase or decrease of the revenue, but that it was almost a matter of life and death, a choice between Sind as a garden from one end to the other, Sind as a great agricultural province, Kurrachee as an important and flourishing shipping port,—and on the other hand, Sind as a desert, her agriculturists, bankrupts, or beggars, herself a burden on the state. All this we believe Sir Bartle Frere at that time fully recognized,—have these great truths now become fables? and is the money which since 1855 has been spent in salaries to the Canal Engineers to be utterly sacrificed, and the department itself to be abolished, as if it had all been a blunder from the beginning?" We have heard some rumours which give us good hope for the future; and the appointment of Captain Fife to the post of Superintendent of Irrigational Works for the Bombay Presidency, is an assurance that our query will be eventually answered in the negative.

But if we have failed in some things, we have succeeded in others. It is no slight matter that the unseemly disputes between "Camp" and "Town" have been ended by an arrangement beneficial and satisfactory to both classes of the community; while our merchants have to congratulate themselves upon having secured the reduction of the heavy charges upon shipping frequenting the harbour,—a result due almost entirely to the untiring exertions of the Chamber of Commerce, aided by Mr. Mansfield's intelligent appreciation of the commercial requirements of the place. But the crowning glory of the year has been the commencement of the overland line of Telegraph to England, and the splendid progress which has already been made in an enterprise of more than ordinary difficulty. Let us hope that continued success will attend the exertions of Mr. Walton and his energetic staff, and that another twelve months will see this magnificent project far advanced towards completion. Leaving other matters of minor interest, we close our remarks with the expression of this hope, and once more bid farewell to to the old, and wish our readers many happy and prosperous *new* years.—*Sindian, Dec.* 31.

Melancholy Accident.—A most melancholy accident, involving the death of an amiable young lady, occurred last Sunday evening. Miss Bolton was, it appears, returning with a party of friends from dining out, and while passing along the McLeod road, the horses shied and took fright. The gentleman who was accompanying them, (there were three ladies in the carriage) got out to assist the coachman, by going to the horses heads, and in doing so tripped and fell. This alarmed Miss Bolton and one of her companions, who conceiving there was more danger than really existed, immediately threw themselves out of the carriage and fell to the ground. Neither of the ladies appear to have sustained any serious external injury, but Miss Bolton was taken up insensible and died in three or four hours. The immediate cause of her death, we believe, is attributed to disease of the heart, aggravated by the shock she had sustained. The other lady is convalescent. This unfortunate event has cast a considerable gloom over the station; the deceased lady being connected with several families at present residing in Kurrachee, and universally esteemed.—*Id.*

"Mr. H. P. Grattan."—The preliminary investigations into the recent performances of this eccentric gentleman having been concluded, he has been fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Hight Court in Bombay. He was tried by Messrs. Dodd, Acting Magistrate, on two charges, viz., of criminal breach of trust, and cheating.—*Id.*

WOOD'S LAST.

(*From the Mofussilite, Jan.* 2.)

We have some bad news for our friends in the Civil Service. Sir Charles Wood has treated their Memorial with his usual shabbiness. It will be remembered that the prayer of the Service was that annuities might in future be granted at the quarter instead of the half value of the annuity. This would have been a real boon to the Service, and of small moment to the Government. The Secretary of State who never did, and never will do, anything gracefully, has refused what was sought for respectfully, and as a favor, but which the Service, under the circumstances, would have been justified in demanding as a right. The despatch, now on its way from the India Office, is to the following purport:—Sir Charles makes no allusion whatever to the statements and allegations contained in the Memorial, but curtly announces what the Government is prepared to grant. The annuity is understood to be £1,000 per annum, the Government contributing half the amount. In future the Government will give £600 per annum as their pension, and the balance of £400 must be made up from the accumulated subscriptions of the annuitants, and by fine, to meet what is required. Practically, therefore, the pension of £1,000 per annum is a thing of the past. Men do not make money now-a-days, and after 25 years' service Civilians resigning the Service will be content to take the pension of £600, and the value of their contributions, whatever it may be. But few, we should imagine, would willingly fling away 20,000 Rs. at the end of their service, in order to make up the full sum of £1,000 a year. The sum which would be required has been calculated at from 18 to 20,000 Rs. A bachelor might be content to sink this money for his own pleasure; but men with wives and children could not afford to do so.

This shabby result of the Memorial is, we are assured, mainly due to the tameness of those Members of the Council who have served in the Civil Service. We have been informed that one Member divided the Council on a proposed amendment of the despatch, but was unsupported by those who might have been expected to have backed his views: The Member who would have protected the interests of the Service was not a Civilian, though he has been in India, and has been two or three times Chairman of the old Court of Directors.

There is one point, however, worthy of notice, and that is, that the hitherto vexatious limit to the number of annuities to be yearly taken, has been removed. Any number required will, in future, be granted. Moderate invalid pensions are also to be given, and whatever is granted by the despatch must be understood as having been given in satisfaction of all claims. Such is the end of this affair; not a very satisfactory termination, it must be confessed, nor one likely to be received with anything like gratitude, in consequence of the disagreeable and offensive way in which the Memorial has been treated and answered.

One word more. Sir Charles Wood has very clearly left it to be inferred that if the Civilians do not like what he is willing to grant, they may let it alone, as nothing further will be done in the matter.

ENGLAND'S POLICY IN TURKEY.

(*From the Calcutta Englishman, Dec.* 29.)

We are glad to find that Lord Russell's (*query* Lord Palmerston's) policy towards Turkey does not meet with the favourable opinion of European statesman generally, and that a very large section of English politicians are opposed to him upon this question. There can be no doubt that it is a huge blunder and a mere make-shift. England is maintaining against the rest of the world what she is pleased to call the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, but which really means supporting in its most aggressive and barbarous rule over its Christian subjects. As well attempt to stop the course of the whirlwind or to dam up Niagara, as think of checking the progress of the Sclavonic and Rouman races, in the progress and development which is now taking place amongst them. Prince Gortschakoff, in his admirable reply to Lord Russell, has thrown a flood of light upon the scheme entertained in some quarters of overthrowing the Turkish rule, which if successful, would only produce a quarrel amongst the Christian races for supremacy, and if unsuccessful, would make the rule of Turkish authority heavier;"—says that he would remind the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty, that the privileges enjoyed by the Christian provinces of the Sultan are based upon the guarantee of the great powers of Europe, and therefore cannot be restricted without the violation of one of the most solemn clauses of the treaty of the 30th of March 1856. Again, he says, "we cannot resign ourselves to admit that a problem of so high an interest for security, peace, general prosperity, the modern principles of civilization and of progress; and the sentiments of humanity of the great powers of Europe, cannot be solved elsewhere than in the terms under which the Principal Secretary of State of Her Britannic Majesty seeks for so exclusively; leaving no alternative to the two parties in presence of each other but a struggle of reciprocal extermination, and no other task to the great powers of Europe than a split upon their own separate views: some adopting extreme measures of oppression by the Porte, others adopting the passionate aspirations of the Christian populations." In our opinion this solution ought rather to be sought for by means of conciliation, better suited to the conflicting interests and to the wants of the people."

There are few thinking men, not blinded or bound down by certain theoretical prejudices, who would differ from the Russian Minister in this view of the question. We know we shall be answered with the old cry, that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is the surest barrier against Russian ambition, and the securest pledge for the maintenance of the balance of power and the peace of Europe. This clap-trap sort of argument has long ceased to carry any weight, but has been completely demolished by this paragraph of the Russian despatch, which says:—"The preservation of the Ottoman Empire is for us, as well as the great powers, an essential principle of the balance of power in Europe. But the presence of the elements of disorder and struggle bequeathed to those countries by past centuries, such a result could not be obtained in a solid and durable manner except by a system of government which would tend to conciliate to the Sultan the affection and gratitude of his Christian subjects, by granting legitimate satisfaction in their wants and desires, and by endowing them with that object in view with conditions of existence indispensable to a happy and tolerable life." Would not the policy thus advocated do more to save (supposing it possible) the Turkish Empire from eventual destruction than that of our own liberal government, who advise the Sultan, that to preserve his subjects from the effects of criminal intrigues now at work amongst them, he must rule them with the iron hand, and ignore steadily all the causes of complaint which they may have against his government. What those causes of complaint are may be gathered from the record of passing events in the several provinces and dependencies, an epitome of which may be found in the letters of our Syrian correspondent. Christian people, possessing all the attributes which fit them for more advanced civilization and higher political status than they can ever arrive at under the yoke imposed upon them by a barbarian race, who are only able to maintain their place in Europe by the support which their government receives from the other European powers; a policy based upon the jealousy of those powers as regards each other's influence. If these Christian people should emancipate themselves from the rule under which they suffer, they will, according to Lord Russell, quarrel amongst themselves: province will fight against province, and the European powers will be called in to put an end to the turmoil by dividing the Empire, which could be scarcely accomplished without a general war. We really can see no reason for any such scramble amongst the other powers in the event of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire being destroyed. Is there anything visionary in believing in the possibility of erecting two separate governments out of the Greek and Sclavonic elements which constitute the Christian nationalities in the Turkish provinces and dependencies? We believe not, and if the influence of the great powers were used to consolidate their establishment, more would be done to reserve the finest countries in Europe from the misrule and degradation under which they have suffered for centuries than for all the peddling and still deadlier pat for reward by Lord Russell in his correspondence. Looking, however, to the possibility of such a result as that anticipated by those who would support the Ottoman Empire in its integrity—admitting for arguments sake, that by permitting such a disruption, a general European war would be possible; and we would ask, would it not be better to endeav

must be clearly binding on this Court. Now, as to the Statute in question, and the 504th section of it, I do not know—indeed it can hardly be necessary to read that section over again, for it is fresh in the minds of all that hear me. Now it is obvious that this section refers, or may refer to collision on the high seas; and, upon the present occasion, the collision in question took place upon the high seas. The presumption of law, as established by the case of "Cope v. Doherty," is, that the British parliament never intended to legislate for foreigners on the high seas; and in furtherance of that presumption it was held, that when the collision which took place on the high seas was between two foreign ships, the one foreign ship which was to blame could not claim, as against the other foreign ship which was damaged, the benefit of limited liability under the Statute. Now, what difference does it make that the collision took place with a British ship? How can it be said that the Statute shall be so construed that limited liability shall be refused to the wrongdoer of two foreign ships, and granted to the wrongdoer of one foreign ship in collision with a British vessel? There is nothing whatsoever in the Statute itself, that I can discover, which sanctions, or even permits, such mutable construction. The Statute applies to all foreign ships on the high seas, or to none. To draw a distinction between the collision of a foreign ship with a foreigner, or with a British ship on the high seas, is, so far as the construction of the Statute is concerned, purely arbitrary. There are no words which, by any imaginary construction, allow it. But, admitting the decision of "Cope v. Doherty" to be law—and being the decision of the Lords Justices, this Court would so hold it—the sole difference between that case and the present is, that in that case the foreigner seeking redress had been in collision with a foreigner, and in this case with a British vessel. Is that solitary fact a substantial distinction necessarily leading to a different construction of the Statute? On what ground can such a proposition be maintained? On the ground that if, *cæteris paribus*, the British ship had been the delinquent, her Owner would have been entitled to limited liability? On this point let me advert to the "Iron Screw Company v. Schurrmann." There the British ship had done the damage to a foreign ship within three miles of the British shore, and was held entitled to claim limited liability. For what reason? Because the Statute applied to, and was obligatory upon, foreign ships generally? Not so, but upon the express ground that the collision took place within three miles of the British shore, and that it was to be concluded from the words of the Statute that, as the parliament of Great Britain had power so to legislate, full effect should be given to the expressions used. So far, therefore, this judgment does not support the case of the present claimant. But what does the judgment say with respect to another state of things, much more closely applicable to this case? Vice-Chancellor Wood puts the case thus with respect to foreign ships; he says—"I still adhere to the opinion which I expressed in 'Cope v. Doherty,' that a foreign ship meeting a British ship on the ocean, ocean cannot properly be abridged of her rights by any Act of the British legislature;" so that, as far as the authority of Vice-Chancellor Wood goes, a foreign ship meeting a British ship on the ocean, and the British ship being to blame, no limited liability can be claimed by the British ship, if the opinion of Vice-Chancellor Wood be correct. Therefore, that opinion is this, in other words—that, in the present case, if the British vessel had been the wrongdoer her Owners would not, as against the foreigners, be entitled to claim limited liability. The actual case had not occurred, so there is no need for me to express any opinion upon it. There is no authority whatever for the construction of the Statute now prayed; and with respect to the meaning of the Act, I will content myself with referring to the judgment of Lord Justice Turner in "Cope v. Doherty." I concur in the conclusion to which his lordship came, and I concur in the reasons he assigned, and, consequently, it would be useless to go through the other provisions of the Statute, as that learned judge patiently did, which have been cited, for I think Lord Justice Turner's judgment disposes of them all. It is right, however, that I should state the argument founded upon the doctrine of Reciprocity. Let me first state plainly what I understand to be the proposition. I will assume all the positions to be true. It is said that the United States have passed a law whereby, in case of collision, the delinquent ship, or its Owner, being British, are entitled to the benefit of limited liability; that, therefore, this Court ought, in a similar case occurring here to an American vessel, to grant the same privilege. Now, this is apparently a very equitable proposition—to do as you have been done by. But consider what this Court is asked to do. By the ancient law this Court was bounded to enforce liability to the extent of the injury. How was this law altered? By Act of Parliament in certain cases. True. If the Statute empowers me to grant the application, well and good; if it does not, I want to know to what authority I could do so. Can it be contended that the Act of Parliament—my sole authority for limited responsibility—is of that flexible nature that it does not authorise me to permit liability in any case of given circumstances *per se*; but if you had the fact that the nation to whom the suitor belongs ordains limited liability, I am to put a different construction upon the words of the Statute itself? I am utterly at a loss to conceive how such a proposition can be maintained. The Instance Court of Admiralty is a municipal court. It is widely distinguished from a Court of Admiralty acting under a Prize Commission. In the latter case there is a much wider discretion, and greater powers are conferred. But in the Instance Court, what authority have I to deal with an Act of Parliament beyond carrying it into execution beyond its legitimate construction? And such, in my opinion, is my sole duty. But were I disposed to put myself in this position—and assuredly I am not—would either the authorities or the facts support me in so doing? It is not a case of discretion. It is a case of positive law modified by Statute. Under these circumstances, I deem it unnecessary to enter upon the consideration of minor points. In my argument I have assumed that the American law would give limited liability to a British vessel if placed in similar circumstances in an American port. I have assumed the American law to be so, but I must not be understood to have declared an opinion that such law has been clearly and satisfactorily proved in this case. I am under the necessity of refusing this application for the reasons I have stated, and which I will not repeat. I cannot alter the ancient law of this Court without I am authorised to do so by Act of Parliament, and I have no authority.

Mr. V. Lushington: Does your lordship make an order as to costs?

The Court: Yes dismiss the application with costs.

THE ATLANTIC.—WAGES.

This was a claim made on behalf of Isabella Brock, as the sole executrix of the will of John Brock, late Master of the barque Atlantic, against the barque, and Mr. John Mills, her Owner, to obtain the sum of 30*l.* 6*s.* wages alleged to have been due to the Master at the time of his decease. The demand was resisted—first, upon the ground that the Master was frequently intoxicated, and, consequently, neglected his duties, and secondly, that, through his negligence, expenses and loss were incurred by his Owner. The witnesses on both sides were examined *viva voce*.

Dr. Tristram appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. E. C. *Clarkson* for the defendant.

JUDGMENT.—With respect to the law hearing upon this case, I am of opinion that there are very grave distinctions between the case where Seamen are suing for their wages, and where Masters are seeking to obtain the recovery of their wages in this Court. The circumstances of this case are somewhat striking. It is admitted on all hands that Brock was in command of the ship during the time for which the wages are claimed, viz., up to the period when he was unfortunately drowned at Elsinore. The services are admitted, and, in answer thereto, charges of this kind are set up—one of misconduct, viz., of drunkenness; and the other, I hardly know how to describe it otherwise than as erroneous judgment in the management of the ship, and the steps he ought to have taken with reference to his duty as Master. With respect to the charge of drunkenness the Court must bear in mind, before it considers the evidence upon the present occasion, in what situation the plaintiff is placed in this case. The Master is gone to his last account. She, as the widow, has very little means of knowing what took place during the voyage. It could not be expected, and it would be contrary to all probability, that she could enter into an investigation and produce witnesses as to what his conduct was at Elsinore or Dantzic. The case, therefore, entirely depends upon the evidence for the defendant, and certainly it ought to be considered with due regard to the difficult circumstances in which the plaintiff is placed. With respect to the evidence, I am certainly of opinion that the charges of occasional drunkenness are satisfactorily proved: I say satisfactorily proved, for I rely more upon the testimony of the son of the Owner than I do upon the Mate, for I could not shut my eyes to the manner in which the Mate's evidence was given, and the anxious desire manifested by him, when stopped by Dr. Tristram, to go on with charge after charge. I do not give implicit credit to that testimony, but I do say that Mr. Mills conducted himself in a manner satisfactory to the Court. What is the effect of occasional intoxication in the case of a Seaman? I think that all the cases show that occasional intoxication does not work a forfeiture of wages. Constant drunkenness does, or non-performance of duty ascribed to it. I am of opinion, therefore, in this case, admitting the fact to be that there was occasional intoxication—but to what degree the Court has not satisfactory evidence—that it would not be consistent with law or justice that I should pronounce the wages to be forfeited on that account. I come to a matter of some importance concerning the interests of the Owner, whose interest the Court will be anxious to protect. The charge is, that the Master might have left Dantzic at a much earlier period, that the ship was laden, that she might have prosecuted her voyage with much greater celerity, and arrived at the port of destination with greater rapidity, and, of course, have saved great expense to her Owner. Upon what ground is the charge founded? If it had been shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the Master had indulged in habits of intoxication, that he was not unable but unwilling, to quit the port of Dantzic, I should have been of opinion that that charge was one of the greatest character. No such evidence is before me, and not for what reason the Master refused to perform his voyage. The utmost extent the evidence enables me to go is, that there was some error of judgement on his part, but I do not see any *mala fides* on the part of the Master in not prosecuting his voyage. It was for his interest, and for that of his Owner, to do it with all expedition. Whether there was a want of water or any other circumstance does not appear in this case, for it is not at all shown that all these circumstances were so entirely out of the way that the Master might not, for prudent reasons, take the course he did. But be the contrary so, I repeat what I said in the case of the Camilla, that the Court would not hold a Master responsible for an error in judgment, for there would be hardly a case come into this Court where in long voyages some of them extending over three years in every part of the globe, there must be instances occur over and over again in which, when I come to consider the conduct of the Master, he may have committed an error of judgment, and in some cases of gross error too, I do not hold the Master responsible for an error of judgment of that description. What is the next case? —and indeed it is the only case. What occurred at the period when this person unfortunately met with his death? I have before me the official log, and that is the best evidence the Court can have upon the occasion. I will state the substance of it. It appears that the Master, on the evening of the 8th January, chose to go on shore at Elsinore for the purpose of procuring provisions. Whether he might have gone the next day or not is immaterial, and it is not shown, or attempted to be shown, that at that time there was an error of judgment in his going on shore to obtain provisions. It was rough at the time, but it was not shown that there was that degree of roughness so as to render it inexpedient so to do. He goes on shore, and then comes alongside a Dutch vessel, for what particular purpose does not appear, but a certain portion of the provisions and a keg of liquor, according to the testimony of the Mate, but not according to the official log, was put on board, and he remains there several hours. That alone I cannot call a dereliction of duty, because I am so left entirely without reasons, that I cannot call it a dereliction of duty to go on board a Dutch ship, without knowing what the reason was. It appears from the evidence that the Master, when he quitted the vessel, was to a certain extent in a state of intoxication, and of course the Court looks upon that with great disapprobation and sorrow in a case of this kind; but the real question I have to consider is—whether that was or was not the occasion of the loss of the boat. It appears the weather had, to a certain extent, become mild, and that enabled them to leave the Dutch vessel and proceed to the vessel which he commanded, which lay at some distance from her. The weather, it appears, grew rough, and it seems from the evidence of Mr. Mills, which was very properly given, that, just at the time of approaching the vessel, there came a very violent gust of wind, the consequence of which was the water came into the boat and the boat was upset, and the Master was offered an opportunity of escape, but what he said was, "Never mind me, take care of the boat." Now, that the Master's intoxication was the cause of the loss of that boat, I think is clearly not proved by this evidence, but, on the contrary, is disproved, and that the occasion of the loss of the boat was the sudden gust of wind which occasioned the catastrophe of the death of the Master, and I think that his own conduct shows that he was anxious to preserve the property of his Owner rather than his own life. In order to sustain such a charge of misconduct against a Master as the loss of a boat, the evidence must be stronger. Looking at the whole of this case, I am of opinion that there is not enough proof to enable the Court to pronounce against the claim of the Master, or to say that a forfeiture of the wages has been proved.

THE TUNNEL THROUGH MOUNT CENIS.

(From the Newcastle Daily Journal, Nov. 24.)

Most of our readers know that a gigantic work in engineering is in progress in the Alps, being no less than the cutting of a tunnel eight miles in length through Mount Cenis, for the route of the Franco-Italian Railway. Some idea of the extensive nature of the tunnel may be gathered from the facts that it is to cost no less than 2,500,000*l.* sterling, and that the time allowed for its completion is twenty years. The progress already made in the tunnel is not considerable. Two machines are at work, but nothing authentic is known as to their capabilities, or the rate at which they are working, and there is good reason to believe that the statements which have appeared in the public journals respecting the work done are exaggerated. The principle upon which they proceed does not, indeed, admit of their making rapid progress. They bore a number of holes in the face of the rock, and into these holes powder is inserted, and the rock is blasted. Very often, however, where the rock is very hard, the explosion makes no impression upon it. The utmost speed obtained is less than 3 feet in 12 hours; and this is effected at a great expense of manual labour, no less than 50 or 60 men being engaged about each machine, which is itself a very costly construction. Upwards of 200,000*l.* has already been spent on the machinery and compressers. It is not surprising that the promoters of the undertaking have become dissatisfied with the probable cost of the work as at present conducted, and with the prospect of having to wait during the long period of twenty years for its completion. We are able to state, however, that there has been invented a new machine, which will undoubtedly do wonders, both in reducing the time and in shortening the completion of this wonderful work—the tunnel through the Alps. It is the invention of an English officer, Capt. Fenrice, late of the Royal Engineers; and a company under the title of the Patent Steam Tunnelling and Mining Machine Company (Limited) has been formed in London for bringing it into general use, not only on Mount Cenis, but wherever tunnelling work is required. The invention owes its rise, originally, to the necessities connected with the siege of Sebastopol. During that memorable siege the principle of the invention was conceived by Captain Penrice, who brought it before the British and French governments. The authorities of the English War-office were of opinion that it might be available for undermining Sebastopol; and, accordingly, Sir William Armstrong was engaged to construct two. Messrs. Fox and Henderson, at the same time, constructed a machine for the French government; but before they were finished the war was ended, and the government did not pursue the investigation into the merits of the invention. As we have said, however, a company has been formed for its development as a commercial enterprise; and the work of constructing the machines has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshay, and Co., of Gateshead. Messrs. Hawks and Co. have been engaged for several months in perfecting the machine on the plan of Captain Penrice's patent, and we were lately favoured with an inspection of it, and are therefore enabled to state, from actual observation, what it is capable of doing. The machine is erected in the Claxton Quarry, belonging to Mr. Richard Cail, the railway contractor, situate at the head of Gateshead, and has been the subject of intense wonder and curiosity in the neighbourhood—no wonder and curiosity which have not been decreased by the reserve which has been maintained respecting the machine, and the strictness with which prying eyes have been excluded from it and its achievements. We will now endeavour to give a general and popular description of the machine, and of some of the difficulties which have had to be encountered in its construction and adaptation to the purpose for which it is designed. The question of ventilation has been solved in the most satisfactory manner. In the open ground in the quarry which is of very great extent, there is erected an engine used for supplying air to the tunnel by means of a fan blast, which acts, however, by suction outwards, instead of by the usual way of drawing air inwards. A tube is carried along the top of the tunnel, at the head of which a partial vacuum is formed, the vacuum being refilled by the air which rushes into the tunnel. This tube is the chimney of the boiler, and the exhaust steam of the engine being driven into the ventilation is increased by this means also. The ash-pan is closed and air pipe is carried forward from it to the head of the bore, so that all the air drawn through the furnace by the exhaust of the engine and the suction fan is taken direct from the inner end of the tunnel, where it is replaced by fresh air from the exterior, and a very strong draught is created. The heat from the boiler is conveyed by means of water tanks, which cover the surface of the boiler, and as there is a thick lining of felt between the boiler and the water tanks, the constant supply does not at all interfere with the generation of steam. By these means the ventilation at the face of the rock is maintained; and so far from their being excessive heat, when we saw the machine the thermometer at the face of the rock registered below 60 deg. Fahrenheit, although a large locomotive boiler was within the tunnel, and working at a pressure of 120 lbs. to the inch. The mode in which the machine operates is shortly this:—A number of large chisels are inserted in the radial arms of a circular piece of metal, which is made to revolve, and at the same time to strike the face of the rock very rapidly. The advantage of the rotatory motion is, that the chisels are always chipping against an edge as they revolve. These blows are delivered at the rate of from 400 to 500 a minute, by a mass exceeding nine tons in weight, so that the rock catches it pretty well. The *debris* falls to the ground, and is carried off beneath the machine by means of rakes, attached to an endless chain, very much in the same way that mud is taken out of docks and barbour by means of dredgers. Three engines are employed in furnishing motive power to the machine; one, a donkey-engine, feeds the principal boiler with water, and also pumps water upon the face of the rock, while the machine is in operation. This water is useful both for preventing a vast quantity of dust being formed, and also for assisting to carry the *debris* to the mouth of the tunnel. It also keeps down the heat and freshens the air. Another donkey-engine supplies the ventilation; and the third engine is used for propelling the machines forward towards the face of the rock, for turning the head containing the chisels, and for driving the slide of the main cylinder. The stroke of the main cylinder is of course very short, being only about two to three inches in order to give the necessary rapidity of hammer-like action to the chisels. Such being the nature of the machine, let us see what it can do. When we saw it at work it had burrowed its way to a distance of sixty feet from the mouth of the tunnel, and had cut the last 12 feet in 33 hours. To give an idea of the immense power which is concentrated by this machine on a small area, we may mention that a new machine of only 5 feet 2 inches in diameter is being constructed for mining purposes by Messrs. Hawks and Crawshay, and will work up to an indicated power of 600 horses. In fact, it seems scarcely possible to get more out of steam and steel than is done Capt. Penrice's machine. Not only have the mechanical details been overcome, but the principle of the invention has been proved by actual working to be sound, and of the utmost practical value. So far as the invention been carried into practical use, that it is no longer an experiment but a reality; and the gallant captain has fairly himself justified by the results in asking the Italian government, who are the most deeply interested in the construction of the Mount Cenis Tunnel, to inspect the machine for themselves. Accordingly, the cabinet of Turin despatched Signor Cabella to the Tyne, with instructions to inspect the machine and report upon it to them. The Signor arrived a few days ago; he saw the machine in operation; and considered the results something wonderful. He considered it capable, even in its present state, of completing the Mount Cenis tunnel in less than five years. And not only will there be a great saving of time by Captain Penrice's machine, but the cost will also, as a matter of course, be immensely reduced. The use of these machines will not be confined to railway tunnelling, but they will be employed in mining; and Mr. Matthias Dunn, the government inspector of mines for this district, has seen Captain Penrice's machine at work in Mr. Cail's quarry, and has expressed high approval of it, as of the utmost value in coal mining. The machine is simple, considering the varied and difficult nature of the work it has to do; it is, in fact, so simple that a boy can manage it, and a fireman and two labourers, to remove the *debris*, are all the staff it requires, the monster, in reality, eating its own way through the rock.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL IN PARIS.

(From the Weekly Despatch, Nov. 23.)

THE trial of the Duc de Grammont-Caderousse and the four seconds concerned in the late duel, which ended in the death of Mr. Dillon, took place in Versailles on Tuesday. The Duke is only 27 years old, and is spoken of in the "acte d'accusation" as a diplomatic *attaché*. Lieutenant Fitzjames, one of his seconds, is also 27 years old; Sous-Lieutenant, Viscount Talon, the other, is four years younger; Colonel Noé is 50, and Captain de Mussy 38. The Duke was charged with "voluntary homicide, committed with premeditation," and the others were accused of being his accomplices. The Duke only surrendered himself the previous day. He was addressed by the President as "Accusé Caderousse," when being asked whether he would, or would not, be tried that day, which he might have objected to in consequence of an indictment *par contumace* having been drawn up five days previously. The "acte d'accusation" stated that the seconds of Mr. Dillon had requested that the duel should be with pistols, on account of their principal being absolutely unacquainted with the use of the sword never in fact having had a rapier in his hand. The only reply from the duke's seconds was, "*Tant pis pour lui*—if he declines the sword we will post him and expel him from every turf." Under these circumstances Mr. Dillon accepted the sword. The duel, says the act of accusation, "did not last two seconds." Mr. Dillon was at once run through and killed. In his defence, the Duc de Grammont-Caderousse deplored the fatal encounter with Mr. Dillon, and denied that he was a "fire eater," but had a few years ago fought two duels, in which he was wounded. He excused himself for having fought the last on the ground that he was a very good fencer and would be disgraced as a coward if he refused Dillon's challenge.

The Duke de Grammont-Caderousse is a tall, well-made, handsome young man, with fair hair, blue eyes, and a remarkably delicate complexion. He delivered himself in the course of his examination with the ease and grace of a practised speaker, and maintained an attitude alike remote from bravado and affected penitence for an act which he justified according to the code of morals of the society in which he moves. Viscount Talon appeared in the blue uniform of his regiment, and wore the Legion of Honour and three other decorations. He has seen service in the Crimea, and is a leading member of the French turf. Count Fitzjames, who wore the uniform of a naval lieutenant, is a very handsome young man, not apparently more than 21 or 22, although he declares to 27. Viscount de Noé's appearance contrasted strongly with that of his youthful companions. He is 50 years of age, but looks much older. his hair, moustache and pointed imperial beard being quite white. He was the only witness who betrayed regretting that his years and military experience should not have exercised a conciliatory influence upon a most futile quarrel. Viscount de Noé, who belongs to one of the best families in France, was a Court page at the age of 13; at 16 he was a lieutenant of cavalry, and he remained in the service without interruption till 1858, when he retired after having been for some time lieutenant-colonel of a regiment. M. de Mussy's rank in the army was not stated but in the course of his service he was mentioned as general of brigade having saved the life of his General. The prisoners were treated in a widely diffe ent manner from ordinary criminals. Inst ad of being seated each between two gendarmes, as is the practice at the Assize Court, they were placed altogether, and the guards who, as a matter of form, marched them in, were soon went away, and gave up their places to company.

The indictment having been read, the Judges interrogated all the prisoners, with a view of ascertaining whether they had done all in their power to arrange what he called "matters without a meeting." Several of his questions were pointed and severe. He expressed an opinion that Mr. Dillon's articles upon the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse did not exceed the bounds of permissible discussion and fair difference of opinion, and that the duke was exceedingly sensitive to be offended by them. On the other hand, the duke's letter, published in the Belgian *Journal du Havre*, was really extremely insulting to Mr. Dillon. The gravamen of that letter was a phrase in which the duke said, "It is curious that Mr. Dillon should see himself up for a place of the qualification of gentleman. Where could he have had an opportunity of learning them?" By way of defending the use of this truly provoking language, the duke said that Mr. Dillon had for a long time shown a systematic hostility to him, for which he could not account, and that *Le Sport* he had satirised him as a bad rider, spoken of four of his horses as being unable to get over trifling leaps, and said that the only way to settle the question of gentlemen riders to the satisfaction of a certain "powerful coterie," was for a club of bad riders exclusively. This judge persisted in considering all these attacks as mere "pricks of a pin," not in any way affecting the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse's honour, and not justifying his final and bitter attack upon Mr. Dillon. The Duke, however, said that this was one of the strongest points for the defence) that the offensive letter was only inserted in the *Journal du Haras* in consequence of Mr. Dillon having refused to publish any letter of his whatever in *Le Sport*; that he had three times modified and softened his letter at the suggestion of the proprietor of *Le Sport*; and that the proprietor was at length willing to insert it, but had been prevented by Mr. Dillon. The Judge said the duke was wrong in not persisting in the moderation which he had shown in amending his letter, and ultimately publishing it with all the most offensive passages. He pressed the duke very much with the question why, as a matter of fairness and generosity, even though his seconds had arranged that the duel should be fought with swords, he did not overrule their decision, as he knew that Mr. Dillon had no experience in fencing? To this the Duke replied that he was in the hands of his seconds, and that it would have been folly in him to have waived a right which they had stipulated for, more especially as he had reason to know that Mr. Dillon was very expert with the pistol, and he (the duke) had never been in a shooting gallery in his life.

Viscount Talon took on himself the full responsibility of the choice of weapons. He was very averse to bloodshed in the matter. It was notorious that duels with swords were less dangerous than with pistols. He and Viscount de Noé had arranged that on the first scratch the combatants should be separated. He also knew that Mr. Dillon was a crack shot with the pistol. He would have facilitated any possible terms of arrangement, but Mr. Dillon insisted upon nothing less than a *complete* (desiring Colonel de Noé to underline that word) written retractation, and the insertion of it in several newspapers. Those were terms, which he could not submit to. Being asked why he, when Viscount de Noé insisted on Dillon's incapacity to use the sword, he had not said, "So much the worse for him. We give him till 6 o'clock to consider: if then he does not consent to meet us with swords, we shall consider him as a scamp, and drive him off every race-course in Europe;" he admitted the use, in substance, of those expressions, but with the qualification that he had previously thrown out a threat to drive off the turf, the words "if he continues to insult us." This important addition was confirmed by Mr. Dillon's seconds, but to the end of the trial the Judge and the Procureur Imperial disputed their authenticity, on the ground that they were not mentioned in the depositions taken by the Judge of Instruction, and ought, therefore, to be considered as an after-thought.

Viscount de Noé said that Mr. Dillon was unknown to him before the duel. He had seen him but once, in a railway carriage, three or four years ago. But on being asked to be his second he at once agreed, both because he (the Viscount) was now a journalist himself, and because, according to the military school in which he had been brought up, he was always ready to act as a "friend" on anybody requiring one. Here the Viscount excited much laughter by pointing to the densely packed crowd of soldiers of the Versailles garrison, at the bottom of the court, who seemed highly to applaud his doctrines. He said that Dillon was utterly ignorant of the art of fencing, and had never so much as had a foil in his hand. It was the duke's wish before the duel he recommended him to take at least one lesson, and offered to accompany him to a fencing master. They first went to the celebrated M. Pons, but he, on hearing that the object was to fight the Duke de Grammont-Caderousse objected to give the lesson, on the ground that the latter had been a pupil of his. Thereupon they went to M. Gatechair, in the Passage de l'Opera. This professor observed that Mr. Dillon was utterly ignorant, but he thought it possible to teach him a particular lunge by which he would have a good chance to kill his adversary, if his second had the luck to put him in a good position. This deadly rehearsal was practised by Mr. Dillon in the presence of Viscount Noé, and the latter said he encouraged him to think that if he will remembered the lesson he would "spit" the duke. The laughter which followed this word caused the Judge to beg Viscount de Noé to avoid if possible, such technical duellists' expressions which, although he did not use them with levity, were liable to be misunderstood by the profane. Viscount de Noé being asked why, after having expressed an opinion that Dillon was entitled to the choice of arms, he had so easily yielded the point, and why he had not tried to effect an amicable arrangement, but that Dillon would hear of nothing but a meeting, or a written apology, which the other side would not give. He described Mr. Dillon as ravenous to "eat Caderousse." He himself said Dillon had his demand for a complete retractation was tantamount to asking the duke to go down on his knees to him

A painful incident occurred when the witnesses were called. One circumstance which hastened the duel and perhaps prevented an arrangement was the appearance in the *Figaro* of a paragraph stating that a duel between a member of the Jockey Club wearing a ducal coronet and the editor of a sporting journal had been likely not to come off, on account of the plebeian character of the journalist. The Duke de Grammont-Caderousse indignantly denied that he had ever for one moment considered his title as any privilege in a question of honour. M. de Villemessant, editor of the *Figaro*, on being asked by the Judge why he had inserted that cruel paragraph, so likely to do mischief, when a duel was pending, said that he had it from good authority, but must decline to mention the name. The Judge sternly told him that he could plead no legal privilege for this reticence, and that he must say who told him. M. de Villemessant replied that the person was in court, and might declare himself if he pleased, but that he positively declined to state it. Thereupon Viscount de Noé rose and said that he had spoken to M. de Villemessant about the pending duel, but he positively denied having said a word to authorise the supposition that the Duke d'Grammont had objected to Mr. Dillon as a plebeian. A violent altercation ensued upon this point, and the Procureur Imperial made some most severe observations upon the *Figaro*, asking by what right it pretended to be the *Moniteur* of dueling, and to egg on to deadly strife parties who might be disposed to make friendly arrangement.

The result of the trial was on a unqualified acquittal of all parties.

Mrs. Dillon's claim far damages, 1*d*, at 80,000*f*., is not affected by the acquittal. Her attorney said that her papers were not ready and the matter stand over till Monday. It is understood that the Duke has offered her 25,000*f*, as a compensation for the loss of her son's assistant.

WHAT'S IN NAMES?

(From the Daily News, Dec. 2.)

OUR godfathers and godmothers have certainly much to answer for. They often start us in the world with names which doom us to a life of misery. A want of taste or imagination—a bad ear for music—a week sense of the ridiculous, and a foolish desire to flatter one or more wealthy relatives, are at the bottom of half our absurd christenings. They sometimes brand us with titles which are stumbling-blocks in our business, which often lead us to change our identity, and which often lead us into the Court of Bankruptcy. An unfortunate gentleman appeared in the *Gazette* the other day as an insolvent debtor whose name must surely have helped him into failure. His full title was Johannes Fidelius Edwardus Segers, and he was described as a general merchant, of Southwark. A title that would have figured well in a history of some Norman Conquest, or on the roll-call of an ancient abbey, or on a tombstone in St. Paul's Cathedral, was doubtless found very clumsy and unmanageable across bills of exchange, and not at all impressive at the heads of invoices. A man who started in business with such a name as that was heavily weighted for the race, and he would have done well to have imitated the policy of our Polish tradesmen. When Kosciusko Poniatowsky opens his little *cafe* on the borders of Leicester-square, he transforms himself at once into Herr Kosk or Signer Poni. By this course he does all he can to deserve success, and is not quite such a problem to his creditors and the postmen.

The struggles to get rid of an ill-fitting name are constantly finding work for our judges. The Court of Queen's Bench is occasionally turned into a Divorce Court, where unhappy suitors pray to be released from their worst halves. It was not long ago that a gentleman, pining under the depressing name of Bugg, came forward and begged to be changed into Howard. The homely moth wished to be transformed into the aristocratic butterfly, and applied to the proper authorities in that case made and provided. Some people are pardonably discontended with their surnames, others with their Christian names, and some with both. The other day an attorney, who had borne the unsufferable burden of five not very harmonious Christian names for half a lifetime, applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for liberty to drop two of his titles. When addressed in full he was called Edmund Jonathan Hornblower Watkins Clarke, and it was doubtful how many of these titles were Christian names and how many surnames. He had no objection to Edmund, nor to Hornblower, but he wished to be relieved at once from Jonathan and Watkins. He found that the compulsory use of all these names in legal documents was a great inconvenience and expense, to say nothing of their want of harmony to a refined ear. He kept Hornblower, however, because it was a family name, though it was open to many objections on the score of taste.

The Court had their little jokes while discussing the application, and it is surprising how little jokes tell when they are uttered from the Bench; but Mr. Edmund Jonathan Hornblower Watkins Clarke was not allowed to cut off half this tail without a scolding. The judges were evidently not disposed to encourage these applications, and were inclined to let a man suffer for the folly of his sponsors.

The weight of absurd surnames is always felt in society, as a man can often drop his first titles, but never his last. We can all call to memory a host of surnames which have to be softened in the mouth for the sake of decency. Though a man, by the mere accident of birth, may be afflicted with one of these names, there is no reason why he should not cast it off as he would the clothes of his grandfather. The law is made for men, not men for the law; and it is bound to assist the citizen in making himself and his neighbours comfortable. The question of identity ought to be set at rest by a system of registration as cheap and accessible as a transfer share list. There are a hundred names now in our "Directory" which no man could follow into a drawing-room; and a thousand which are never uttered without a laugh or a titter. A host of titles seem to have been framed for no other purpose than to afford an easy theme for jokes, and to keep alive a few puns which have descended from the Deluge. We have no wish to deprive the world of any wholesome food for wit, but jokes upon surnames tasted stale even in the days of Joe Miller. Many names that were once fit for gods are now hardly wearable for dustmen, and it is foolish for any man to sit under them for a single moment. A nickname has no right to live beyond the life of its owner, and yet we see it transmitted to the twentieth generation. A stately giant, who thrashed half a village, or who threw a skittle-ball over a church steeple, was probably called "Strongintheharm," in a moment of beery hilarity. As Strongintheharm he lived, as Strongintheharm he was buried, but the name, unfortunately, was not buried with him. It was transmitted, perhaps through a consumptive race, until it reached a feeble dwarf, who could hardly cross a bridge on a cart of clay in safety. To call such a mannikin at this by such a title is a cruel mockery, and both reason and humanity demand a change of title.

The influence of names on occupations is another reason for the utmost freedom in exchanging titles. We never hear of "Mr. Twopenny," "Mr. Caudle," or "Mr. Kitchin" as great statesmen or great orators—not, probably, because they are deficient in the impudence and talent necessary to make such distinguished men, but because they are saddled by their names. No amount of energy can pull against many names, which must have been invented to keep their owners in obscurity. No amount of natural genius can pull against many other names which have been owned by men who are the world's idols. A poet had better be born as Master Twopenny than as Master Milton, if he wishes to make his mark; and the greatest painter would hardly succeed in his art if his name happened to be Titian. "Michael Angelo Titmarsh" would do better as a sculptor than "Mr. Chantrey," because he could drop the first two names and work down the absurdity of the last. A bad name is like a tin kettle tied to the tail of a hapless dog, and the law, like a good Samaritan, should relieve the animal cheerfully.

"HISTORIC DOUBTS" AS TO THE AMERICAN WAR.

AFTER very careful consideration of the subject, we have come to the conclusion that all the reports that reach us from the other side of the Atlantic are fictitious. There is, in fact, *no* American civil war. It is from first to last a "sell" invention" of the newspapers, got up to stimulate their circulation and enlarge their casual sale. Let us examine the facts, fairly testing them by intrinsic evidence as to their credibility, and by comparison with past records known to be true. Let us apply to them the test that all historians apply to the records of alleged facts, bringing to the case if possible the energy of a Niebuhr dissolving the mists of Roman legends, and the acumen of a Froude discovering that Henry VIII. was a model spouse. The gigantic improbabilities that stare us in the face are almost innumerable. In the first place, we find it recorded that, after passing unharmed through periods of intense disturbance, the American Union was first broken up because an Illinois attorney was elected President. We are told that the South so wished to keep negroes in slavery, and so hated the North for not restoring their fugitives, that it resolved to separate, and thus constitute the North a foreign country, like Canada, bound by no law to restore escaped slaves. We are told that the North, hating negroes—expelling them, for instance, from Illinois and other States—still so loved them that rather than allow the South to enslave more of them, it determined to run the risk of breaking up the Union. Do not these things bear the very mark of badly-invented fiction? Do they not give rise, even at the outset of our inquiry, to the suspicion that the whole thing is a mere myth, got up by newspaper editors, speculators in the funds, and dealers in cotton? We read further on, in the pretended record of facts, that the North offered to guarantee protection to slavery, but that the South refused it, although the only cause of separation was the very fear that slavery would *not* be protected! Another unmistakable myth. We also read that the North declared—"We will protect the slavery of 4,000,000 of slaves, we will restore to their chains any who escape, but we cannot in conscience allow slaves to wander over New Mexico (where there are about two dozen negroes), and we will die rather than allow any in Arizona (where none ever went, nor are likely to go)." Is it credible, we ask, that such a declaration was ever made—that a nation should openly profess a territorial conscience, should wink in Washington City at what it could not bear in the untrodden deserts of the West? Would we believe, if we read it in some French History of England, that in 1820 the English people sanctioned slavery in London, but proclaimed that they would not tolerate it in the West Indies? Yet we are asked to believe that the American people in 1861 made a similar declaration. Any historian of the present day deciphering such a story in any old records of Assyria, or Egypt, or Greece, would at once reject the legend as unfitted for historical reproduction. And are we to believe it now? . . . We think we have shown enough to prove that the whole story—as told to us in the newspapers—is too wild and contradictory for the belief of the most credulous; and that it is a badly-got-up fiction, invented by unscrupulous editors for their own profit and advantage. In fact, all honest men must come to the conclusion that there is *no* American Civil War, and that Mr. Lincoln—if, indeed, there be any such man—is still ruling over a peaceful and united people.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette.*

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following—

18 Cases of superior Perfumery by "John Gosnell & Co.," such as Lavender and Rosewater, Eau de Cologne, Essences of various descriptions, Perfumes, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Toilet and Tablet Soap, Bouquets, &c. &c.

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N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

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Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th January 1863.

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GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A fast trotting Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, goes in Buggy